STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXL.

A NEW GENUS, GROSVENORIA.

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Department of Botany
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

Among the Critonioid Eupatorieae of the Andes, especially those with broad style branches, a basic distinction seems to exist between those with scabrous or setiferous achenes versus those with glanduliferous achenes. In the latter group is a series of coarsely shrubby species distinguished by the rather broad flattened bases and the partially enlarged tips of the pappus setae. The latter species have similar large dense corymbose inflorescences with multistriate phyllaries. The dry mature heads shed extensively as a result of the deciduous inner phyllaries and the spreading of the pappus setae. The pappus setae have the outer surface smooth, a condition that is accentuated by the breadth of the setae bases. In each pappus some of the setae are enlarged apically with blunt apical cells. Further helpful distinctions of the group are the large carpopodium and the rather remotely serrate to entire leaves.

The genus here described ranges from central Ecuador into northern Peru. The few species show considerable diversity in spite of their clear relationship. The Ecuadorian element has solid pith in the stems and more ovate nearly entire leaves, and the leaves are pubescent below with distinctive matted hairs having bulging thin-walled cells. Of these species it is notable that G. rimbachii is characteristically white-flowered unlike its congeners. The species of northern Peru, G. coelocaulis is named for the distinctly fistulose stems and has narrowly elliptical more serrate and essentially glabrous leaves.

The new genus is named after the Grosvenor family known for their many contributions to the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Grosvenoria R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae frutescentes erectae multo ramosae, ramis flexuosis. Caulis fistulosi vel non fistulosi. Folia opposita petiolata, laminis anguste ovatis vel anguste ellipticis base rotundatis vel cuneatis margine integris vel remote

serratis subtus glanduliferis, glandulis sessilibus. Inflorescentiae corymbosae. Squamae involucri 12-15 imbricatae 3-5-seriatae valde inaequales obscure multicostatae interiores facile deciduae, receptacula plana vel leniter convexa glabra. Flores 5-10 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares, lobis triangularibus laevibus extus glanduliferis vel glabris; filamenta in parte superiore mediocriter incrassata, cellulis plerumque breviter oblongis inferne quadratis, parietibus aliquantum transverse annulatis; cellulae exotheciales subquadratae, appendicibus longioribus quam latioribus; styli inferne glabri non nodulosi, ramis elongatis late linearibus leniter mamillosis. Achaenia prismatica 5-costata glandulifera; carpopodia prominentia superne subabrupte demarcata, cellulis multiseriatis breviter oblongis vel subquadratis, parietibus mediocriter incrassatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis ca. 30-40 sensim patentibus extus planis glabris margine irregulariter scabris superne interdum incrassatis, cellulis apicalibus acutis vel obtusis. Grana pollinis sphaerica ca. 25μ diam. spinulosa.

Species typica: Eupatorium rimbachii B.L.Robinson

Our studies of the genus indicate that it contains the following three species.

Grosvenoria coelocaulis (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium coelocaule B.L. Robinson, Proc. Amer. Acad. 55:8. 1919. Peru.

Grosvenoria hypargyra (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium hypargyrum B.L. Robinson, Proc. Amer. Acad. 55:19. 1919. Ecuador.

Grosvenoria rimbachii (B.L. Robinson) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium rimbachii B.L. Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 96:21. 1931. Ecuador.

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